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Affairs of FRANCE:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Thursday, December 6. 1705.

HE last Papers have rather too much, the Substance of it Consider'd, taken up the Reader's time in tracing the several malicious Infinuations of

a late Pamphlet, Entitled, A Speech.

I confess there is nothing yet observed to the Matter relating to the Dutch, and I purposed wholly to have omitted that part of it-But, as the Review is now haftening to the Subject of Trade, in which I shall have frequent opportunity to expose the continued Cavils we raise at our Neighbours the Dutch, only because they underfland their own Interest better, and are guilty of more Application than our felves; I shall in the pursuit of that Subject have occation to Examine, whether really the Dutch are Injuriousto us in Trade or no, and make no doubt to prove the very contrary to it; and that on the other hand, I shall fairly shew, That, next to the Spaniards, if restor'd

to us in the State of Trade formerly fettled, the Dutch are to us the most beneficial Nation in Trade in the World; with Whom we Trade to more real Advantage in the General Ballance, who aid us most in the Confumption of our Manufactures, and the Growth of our Country.

When I enter into the Particulars of this, the most Ridiculous as well as Malicious Endeavours of the Enemies of these Nations will appear, who not only firive to create Misunderstandings and Jealousies between this Nation and the best Branch of the Present Confederacy, but against the best

Branch of our Trade.

In the mean time I cannot but think it very proper, this Paper should follow the Steps of the Publick, in its Observations, in as much as possible; and therefore I cannot but give the World a Hint, of the extraordinary Prospect our Affairs now give,

especially at home, as well to excite us to Publick Thankfulness, as to encourage us to a vigorous Prosecution of those happy Measures, which in the hand of Providence seem to act in Conjunction for the Publick

Felicity.

Among all the Blessings from Heaven this Nation has to be thankful for, I know none can equal the HappyUnion between the Constituting Parts of our Government. Never had her Majesty greater Reason for a Procession of Joy to the City-Cathedral, and all the Nation to Celebrate a Publick

Thankfgiving.

The Harmony of the Parts cannot but contribute very much to the Felicity of the Whole; and as this Harmony happens, it is more particularly adapted both in Circumstance, and in Time, to the Publick Advantage --- And that, ift. As'tis a Harmony founded upon the Basis of Prudence, Wisdom, and Justice. There may be Union and Conjunction in Mischiefs and Evil Councils, and they are proportionably fatal when they are to; but I cannot call this Harmony, but rather a Confpiracy in a Nation against it self; and of this I could give some unhappy Instances in this Nation: But a Harmony of Councils for the Publick Good, an exact Conjunction between Queen, Lords and Commons, for the carrying on the Safety, Welfare and Happinels of the Nation, for the ready executing Matters both of Peace, War and Trade; when all agree in Leve and Charity at home, Vigour and Force abroad; and every Attempt against this, is crush'd by Unamimous Gouncil and Application: What can happen amiss to such a People? What have we to fear with respect to our Selves? It adds a fingular Vigour to our Preparations, a certain Terror to our Arms, and promiles Success in a manner different to every thing that ever went before it.

2. This Harmony is more particularly adapted to the Publick Advantage, as it was unexpected to our Enemies; the contrary so much endeavour'd, and so much

depended upon by them.

If I was to run the Length of some Peo-

ples hopes, from the Harvest they expected of the Tares they had fowed among our Wheat, there wou'd be too much Satyr in it for this Paper. What a Set of Men did they expect to get into the House of Commons; even their Memorial had Front enough to threaten us with it; Indeed what had not such a Libeller Front enough to say and do? when that fort of Memorial failed. we have fince had another, and all join in the Attempt to break our Union; one our Union at home, the other our Union abroad; one to create Jealousies among our People, the other among our Confederates; one villifies our Ministers of State, the other calumniates our Allies; the one blackens our Management at home, the other our Management abroad.

How have all these Philistine Idols paid Homage before the Ark of Israel, and knock'd their Heads and Hands in falling

down before him!

How has one United Parliament, Bleft Miracle! How has it scattred all these black Mifts, as Night flyes from the Rising

I could Panegyrick here upon this Life from the Dead to the English Nation, but shall Celebrate Peace another way very speedily; and, like Deborah, sing a New Song to the Victory this Heavenly Guest has obtain'd over all the High Church Hydra, all Feuds, Discontent and Darkness that covered this Nation, with a Prospect as terrible as our Enemies could wish.

Men must be doubly blind, both in Opticks and Understanding, that connot see the wondrous Turn of our Affairs. How has our Memorial sunk like a Milstone into the Sea, in the General Earthquake of High-Church Politicks, and by its own Weight falling down, has carried with it all the Fabrick of Party hopes, whichwicked Men had built upon the meer Phantosm of the Danger of the Church, in hopes under that specious Pretence to wheedle in the Nation to a General Feud, and set them together by the Ears about nothing?

At one Word with the Breath of her Mouth her Majeffy blafted the whole De-

fign,

Defign: the Royal Voice, Pardon she Similie, like that of Our Lord to the Fig Tree, struck it with Barrenness, and it

wither'd away.

Even the Church it self Declares she is in no Danger, but from them that have thus pretended her Danger, to be their real Concern; the Queen spoke it, the Church like an Echo to the Throne, has Repeated it; the Bilhops, the Lords, the Commons, the whole Nation join in the Declaration of this Great Truth; the Church of England is entirely Safe, in the Conjunct Unanimous Care of Queen, Lords and Commons; that Safety is doubled by their joint Concurrence, and Mutual Agreement, in every thing relating to the Publick Affairs; and thus Effablish'd, the Ghurch has no Enemies that can, or would hurt it, but what are Foreign, French and Popish, or in their Interest.

Thus fell Memorial the first.

When we come to enquire into Publick Management Abroad, into Miscarriages, we find the Objections Trivial, but form'd in Wicked Defigns, and pointed at the Root of Government; we find the attempt of Dividing us the fame, but the Obiest chang'd and turn'd from Home to Foreign Divisions; the Miscarriages of the War, heightned the Dutch and Imperialists, Loaded, as if they Betray'd us and Abandon'd us, and the whole weight of the War lay wholly upon us; Unkind and Unjust Clamours and Reproaches rais'd upon our Neighbours, because their Opinions and ours did not exactly jump in every thing, and these things improv'd with a Melancholy Eloquence, as well as Manner, to lower the Nation, render our Allies fulpetted; to give Jealoulie, to our Allies, and as if we thought our lelves ill Treated by them, of which more hereafter.

How is all this Infectious Blaff Diffipated by the Healing Draught, the reviving Cordial of Parliamentary Union! in one Unparalell'd Address, all these Clamours are firuck Dumb, and our Party-Monfters Quell'd at once ; The Embrio, like a half made, Birth , brought forth with a great

deat of Uneafiness and Pain, just liv'd to Groak a little in the World and Dy'd; ic Expir'd even in the Birth, in the Hands of

is Midwife.

Lords and Commons: United, Explode the very Thoughts; and the Dutch have this Honour done them, that the whole Body of this Nation, that never fince the Presenting the Crown to King William and. Queen Mary, Appear'd together thus, thought it worth while to make a New Appearance, to Testifie how much they Esteem their Friendship in this Consederacy, and how refolv'd they are to Maintain it; how well worth while they count it, to Cultivate and Improve it, and how willing they are to have all the World fee, that no Party of Men among us, shall ever prevail upon our Interest, as to lessen the Esteem, this whole Nation has for their Alliance.

And thus fell Memorial the Second.

Its Monument is Erected, in the Unanimous Address of both Houses of Partiament; and however some People exceedingly Envy the Dutch, because at the same time, they Envy the Prosperity of the Nation; but an Honour all Wife Men Coneur in, and which cannot be better handed down to Posterity, than in the Words of the Address it self.

We most bumbly Beseech Your Majesty, to Use all possible Endeavours to Preserve a good Correspondence amongst all the Cenfederates; and in a most particular manner, to Maintain and Cultivate a strickt Friendship with the States General of the United Provinces.

Will any Man now fay, these are Allies to be Jealous of, and that 'tis for the Nations Interest to take care of them? that they are jealous of our Power, and we ought to be jealous of our Trade? let it all be refolv'd into Party-Malice, and with them let it Dyc.

Our Prosperity Abroad, without doubt, depends upon an entire Confidence in onr Allies Abroad, as our Prosperity at Home does upon Mutual Kindness, Charity, and

Mode-

Moderation at Home; and 'tis very Remarkable, that the fame People that have Amus'd us with the Danger of the Church, Amuse us now with the Danger of the Dutch; and the same People and Party, and at the same time, that they Attempt to possess us with Jealousies of the Dutch here, Attempted to suggest there, that the Dutch were going to make agfeparate. Peace with France, and fo if possible, have render'd them suspected to all the Allies, an Old Threadbare Project, and only reviv'd in the exceeding barenness of their Case, when like Drowning Men, they lay hold of every weak and ridiculous Twig to relieve them.

This is as odd and Prepofterous, as a late Argument of bringing over the Princels Sopbia, to acquaint her Highnels with our Prelates; without doubt the Authors of that wondrous Argument, Laugh'd at it in their Sleeves; but what double Laughter must it make, when they come to Answer another Question among themselves,

viz. Who Propos'd it?

Of all the Tools that a Workman takes in hand, he must be a Bungler, that does not know a Saw from a Chilel; this Tool Cut with so rough an edge, that it must needs let their Teeth an edge that heard it; the Grating was lo harlh, and it Cut to upon that Nail, it could never be heard with Patience.

In short, it was like the rest of their Caufe, Incongruous and Inconfiftent, and this Happy Address of the Lords and Commons, has effectually Crush'd it all, and

filenc'd the whole Party.

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